Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1801. [No. 75

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next

At 10 o'clock, will be ſold at the Vendue Store,

French Brandy in pipes and caſks,
Gin in pipes,
Brandy in caſks,
Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes and caſks,
Brown ſugar in hhds. and bls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Raiſins and Figs in caſks,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
James River Tobacco in kegs,
Hardware in boxes aſſorted,
Nails in kegs, Caſtings, &c.

Alſo—a handſome Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

And a quantity of

FURNITURE,

Conſiſting of

Two pair of large Looking Glaſſes,
Mahogany Dining and other Tables,
Chairs of different kinds,
Cheſts of Drawers and Writing Deſks,
And a number of other articles.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

March 5.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Whereas ſome malicious and evil diſpoſed perſon or perſons, have been in the habit of breaking down the Trees planted on the front of my property in Prince ſtreet and tearing up the caſes, I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars for the diſcovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice—to be paid on conviction.

Wm. HODGSON.

March 3. d12t

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be ſold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in blls.
Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raiſins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in blls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, ſtriped and plain Coatings, Kerſeys, Plains, Flannels, roſe Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerſeymeres, worſted Hoſe, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Iriſh and German Linens, Humhums, Muſlins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
March 7. *Auctioneers.*

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Continued.)

Mr. Gallatin moved the qualification of electors to be preciſely the ſame as provided in the conſtitution of Maryland.

Mr. S. Smith wiſhed the ſum of 80 dollars (property) to be ſtruck out and left a blank, which would be afterwards filled. He ſaid that 80 dollars, at the period that inſtrument was made, was equal to 150 at this time.

Mr. Dennis oppoſed the amendment, even with the propoſed modification. This would be very little different from univerſal ſuffrage, for all would ſay they were worth this property and give a ſort of proof of it, if required.

Mr. Harper moved to amend the amendment to read "being an houſe keeper, and having taxable property to the amount of 100 dollars in the diſtrict, to be aſcertained by the rates of aſſeſſment, made immediately preceding the time of offering to vote." Though he was not perfectly convinced of the propriety of extending the right of ſuffrage to any perſon not a freeholder, he would, however, from the conſideration that there might be many men poſſeſſing trades, warehouſes and families, to whom this right might be extended without inconvenience. As for the poſſeſſion of any certain ſum, how was it to be aſcertained? It was in fact to extend it to unprincipled people, whilſt poor honeſt men were excluded, becauſe they were not ſo abandened as to perjure themſelves. But it would alſo be liable to make many men, in times of high party, and when their minds became much inflamed, to think themſelves juſtifiable to come forward to vote, when actually not qualified. Thus the really honeſt part of the community, who alone ought to be repreſented, are overborne by this horde of intruders, whoſe qualifications are inadequate and ought to be ſo. He wiſhed it to be extended to every man who had induſtry ſufficient to procure ſome taxable property: he wiſhed every man who had a wife and family to defend, if he had œconomy enough to procure ſome property, to have a vote; but he did not wiſh every man who would *ſwear* himſelf worth 80 or 100 dollars, to have the privilege, becauſe it inevitably ſubjected the poll to characters who never ought to have a vote, and deſtroyed the influence which a majority of honeſt men ought to have.

Were any amendment to be neceſſary, it ſhould be ſomething of this ſort, but he was for himſelf contented with the qualification in the law. What man, he aſked, was there in the community, who ought to have influence in its government, whoſe induſtry and economy could not enable him to procure a lot and a ſmall houſe? He wiſhed to exclude thoſe rich men, who may paſs round an hundred dollars from pocket to pocket at the pole, by which many may vote according to the qualification propoſed. It was farther to be recollected that they were not legiſlating for merely a few families, or for a few houſes, but for the introduction of a government to a growing city, where the claſh of intereſt called loudly for a judicious arrangement of the laws. He would aſk what honeſt, what induſtrious man could there be in this territory, who, having a family or a trade, would not rent a houſe, if not own one, and poſſeſs 100 dollars worth of taxable property; to ſuch he would be willing to extend the rights of ſuffrage, and ſome ſuch evidence as the aſſeſſors books would he require, but no farther.

Mr. Nicholas aſked if this motion, which entirely deſtroyed the principle of Mr. Gallatin's amendment, could be in order.

The chairman ſaid it was, inaſmuch as it did not propoſe to eraſe *every* word of the amendment.

Mr. Nicholſon acknowledged and regretted the practice of which the gentleman complained, but although ſome evils might have reſulted from admitting perſons upon their own depoſition, they were not ſo ſerious as withholding the right of ſuffrage from thoſe whoſe right it was. He did not, therefore, admit of the goodneſs of the remedy propoſed. The beſt remedy he knew of was, the admiſſion of indifferent teſtimony of the qualification of the perſon offering to vote. He would ſeriouſly aſk the gentleman whether there were not perſons of ten or twenty times the worth of 100 dollars, who were never aſſeſſed at all? What was the ſituation of the merchant or of the tradeſman, who, though perhaps worth 10,000 dollars, are not poſſeſſed of any taxable property; for neither houſehold furniture, ſtock in trade, ſtock in the banks, nor implements of trade are taxed: yet this perſon is not permitted to vote! He granted that this might be remedied in one way—a perſon thus ſituated might purchaſe ſome taxable property, on purpoſe to put himſelf on the aſſeſſment books, but this is a compulſion which ought not to be made.

Mr. Craik expreſſed his approbation of the amendment, as removing what with ſome was thought a very ſerious objection. He wiſhed to prevent a fraudulent practice. But even as amended, though made much the better, he ſhould vote againſt the whole amendment, becauſe he believed the qualification in the bill a very valuable part of it.

Mr. Nicholas mentioned ſome objections on account of the fluctuating and uncertain ſpecies of taxes which would be laid in this diſtrict, which produced ſome deſultory obſervations between him and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Otis, to avoid the charge of inconſiſtency, roſe to expreſs his reaſons for voting in the firſt inſtance in favor of the amendment and then againſt the whole motion as amended—he wiſhed to conform this government to the ſtandard of far the largeſt part of the diſtrict; in this he tho't the committee right in their report, and meriting his ſupport. If there ſhould be a deviation, he wiſhed it to be according to the amendment propoſed by his friend from S. Carolina, but he hoped no modification would take place. He was fully of opinion that the mode propoſed would leave taxation and repreſentation to theſe people to go hand in hand. By this the inhabitants on the other ſide of the river would have no ground of complaint. And at leaſt he thought their ſtandard as well worth imitating as the practice of Maryland, of the inconveniences of which there could be no doubt.

Mr. Livingſton moved to amend the laſt amendment by inſerting the word "or" inſtead of "and." So that a houſekeeper ſhould vote although he did not pay taxes.

This was negatived—50 to 48.

Mr. S. Smith moved to change the queſtion, ſo that a perſon aſſeſſed at 100 dollars ſhould vote although not a houſekeeper.

This was carried—50 to 49.

Mr. Gallatin then agreed to incorporate the amendment of Mr. Harper and the motion was agreed to—ayes 59.

The election of ſenators to the legiſlature, ſix in number, the reported bill provides to be by electors to ſerve ſix years, in the ſame manner as the ſenators of the United States government by the conſtitution.

Mr. Claiborne moved to make the time of ſervice triennial (three years inſtead of ſix.) This was negatived without debate.

The election of ſenators in this ſmall diſtrict by four electors, Mr. Macon tho't was carrying the analogy of the conſtitution very far indeed. It was in fact, putting theſe ſenators upon the ſame mode of electing as the preſident of the United States. Surely every man in the diſtrict who could be propoſed for a ſenator, muſt be well known. He moved that the people ſhould elect.

Mr. Tazewell could not but obſerve the peculiarity of gentlemen who were in favor of this bill. When ſpeaking of it in one ſtate this legiſlature was called a mere corporation; a body of little importance and clothed with very confined powers. He would join with them that the power of congreſs over this legiſlature (though he believed they would have a good proportion of buſineſs) and the ſmallneſs of the diſtrict rendered its importance rather minute. He thought, therefore, that the houſe of repreſentatives, and the governor would be quite ſufficient without another branch, to paſs laws over which another body held a ſort of abſolute power. He therefore moved to ſtrike out all relating to a ſenate.

NEW-YORK, Mar[illegible].

IMPORTANT.

By the Britiſh Packet, Duke of Cumberland, arrived here laſt evening in 35 days from Falmouth, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received a regular ſeries of the London Morning Chronicle to the TWENTIETH *of* [illegible]EMBER. *They were received at an hour to give all of their important contents—but the* MOST *important events are noticed.*

The Ruſſian, Swediſh and Daniſh ſhips at Portſmouth and Dover, were embargoed on the 15th January. There were then in Portſmouth 16 Swediſh and 4 Daniſh veſſels. This order extends to all the veſſels of the above powers in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland.

In a London paper of the 16th January we find a lengthy trial of the conſpirators againſt Buonaparte in October laſt, which laſted three days, when Dominique Demerville, Joſeph Ceracchi, Joſeph Arena, and J. B. Zopino Lebrun were condemned to death.

No important diſcovery concerning the *infernal machine* had been made.

An official letter from the chief of the ſtaff of the army of Italy gives a detailed account of the paſſage of the Mincio.—One from general Brune himſelf, dated head-quarters at Verona, the 3d January, announces further ſucceſſes. The Adige was croſſed upon the 1ſt; the Auſtrians were obliged to evacuate Verona; and other important poſitions, particularly that of La Corono. The meaſures of ſafety adopted by the French government againſt inteſtine confuſion and dark conſpiracy are now made public. Upwards of 100 perſons are to be ſent beyond ſeas, and to be kept under the inſpection of the conſtituted authorities; 40 of them ſent out from Paris on the 10th of January for Orleans—Guinea probably is their deſtination.

It is ſtated on the authority of letters from Hamburg, that the armed confederacy between the powers of the North, Ruſſia, Denmark and Sweden, was actually ſigned.

England is preparing againſt any attempts of invaſion. Gun boats for the protection of the coaſt are in forwardneſs.

The Breſt fleet has made ſeveral attempts to get out. Seven ſail of the line and four frigates with 4000 troops, which left Breſt, were driven into Vilaine bay by ſir Edward Pellew.

Vice-admiral lord Nelſon arrived at Plymouth on the 16th January, and the next morning hoiſted his flag on board the San Joſef, of 112 guns, then fitting with all expediton.

The price of flour and corn fluctuates in London continually—On the 19th January corn roſe 3s. per quarter higher than it was the preceding Monday. Fine flour was 115s. per ſack. Wheat from the 5th to the 10th January, ſold at an average price of 137s. and 6d.

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LONDON, January 10.

We yeſterday received the Parris Journals to the 4th inclufive. The Moniteur of the 12th and 13th the number being conſolidated, contains official copies of General Deſſoles's diſpatches, announcing the ſucceſſes of the army of the Rhine, and of the convention by which it is followed. General Deſſolles ſtates as inducements for the concluſion of the armiſtice, the poſſibility of general Belegrade detaching from the army in Italy, a body of troops to join thoſe in the Tyrol, and falling on the rear, intercepting the communications with France. They had not heard of the commencement of hoſtilities in Italy, and it ſeems to be inferred that Brune was rather tardy.

The conditions of the Armiſtice, however, are ſo favourable to the enemy, they require no other motive than the advantages they offer. The French having obtained entire poſſeſſion of the Tyrol, having united their armies of Germany, and Italy by a complete line of poſts, and being in poſſeſſion of every ſtrong place behind them, would be enabled to renew the war with almoſt a certainty of ſucceſs. Reſpecting the permanent fortreſſes which the French have got into their hands, proviſion has been made that they ſhall be reſtored in their preſent ſtate, if hoſtilities are not renewed: but if peace does not follow, it ſeems they will be left in the power of the enemy to deſtroy them if they think proper. The debouches of Feintlementz, Nanders, and other fortifications of this deſcriptiou are left at the diſpoſal of the French.

It appears by a diſpatch from general Brune, dated the 27th of December, that the campaign had at laſt been ſeriouſly opened in Italy:—He had not waited to turn the line of the Mincio but attacked it in front.

On the 27th the French made a vigorous attack upon the Auſtrian poſitions on the Mincio, and with ſucceſs.—The paſſage, after a deſperate engagement, was carried at Monzahano, and Molino. Theſe places are between the Lake di Garda and Mantua, lying nearer to the former. On the 27th at one in the Morning, the head quarters were at Valegio, on the left bank. The army is ſtated in the official communication to the legiſlative body, to blockade Mantua. The account given by Brune of the buſineſs, however, is very ſhort, and not very explicit. It is evident that much loſs muſt have been ſuſtained on both ſides. A great number of ſuperior officers are ſtated to have been wounded on the ſide of the French. They certainly gained their object; and had the war continued, the army of the Rhine would have experienced the benefit of the diverſion. From Brune's diſpatch it appears that he intended to renew the battle next day. He could not by that time have received an account of the armiſtice. Indeed he is not bound by it. He (as well as Angereau in Franconia) is left at liberty to negociate a ſeparate one; and if his advantages are as deciſive as he ſtates, he will not fail to exact conſiderable ſacrifices from the Auſtrians in Italy.

The chief conſul has announced all theſe ſucceſſes to the legiſlative bodies with the utmoſt eclat, and the latter have willingly voted, that the four principal armies have deſerved well of their country. Peace on the continent is conſidered certain; indeed the chief conſul ſtates that count Cobentzel had officially announced on the 31ſt of December, that he was empowered to treat for a ſeparate peace; and next day the conferences were to open.—Theſe points of detail will not be difficult to adjuſt, after the baſis of a treaty is agreed upon, and conſidering the diſcuſſion that muſt already have taken place. As we conjectured, the terms of peace will not be more ſevere than they were formerly offered. The chief conſul ſtates the principals on which he acts, in the following words:

"The left bank of the Rhine ſhall be "the boundary of the French republic: "She makes no pretenſion to the right "bank. The intereſt of Europe does "not permit the emperor to paſs the A-"dige. The independence of the Helve-"tic and Batavian republics ſhall be in-"ſured and guaranteed. Our victories "add nothing to the pretenſions of the "French people; Auſtria ought not to "expect from her defeats what ſhe would "not have obtained from her victories.

"Such are the invariable intentions of "the government. The welfare of France "ſhall be to reſtore calm to Germany "and Italy; her glory to deliver the "continent from the avaricious and de-"ſtructive genius of England."

It is deſerving of remark, that while the Batavian and Helvetic republics are mentioned to be recognized, not a word is ſaid of the Ciſalpine republic. Has Buonaparte conceived any new plan for the ſettlement of that country, and of Italy at large? It is ſtated generally, that tranquility will be reſtored to Italy.—Have Pruſſia and Ruſſia prevailed upon him to renounce the project of making republicans of the Italians? The circumſtance may give riſe to many conjectures; at preſent we are at a loſs what opinion to form; but we are diſpoſed to believe, that the vague alluſion to Italy is calculated to avoid giving any ground of offence to thoſe powers which the chief conſul finds it prudent to conciliate, and that nothing final is yet decided reſpecting theſe fine countries, the ſlave of inceſſant war, and prey of alternate conquerors.

In the official meſſage there are to be found ſeveral ſevere inſinuations againſt the influence of this country on the continent. The Tribunate and legiſlative body likewiſe re-echo thoſe reproaches. It ſeems evident therefore, from the temper of the French government, that miniſters, who have oppoſed negociation in every ſhape, who lately rejected abſolutely the offer of a ſeparate negociation, muſt now ſubmit to the ignominy of making that propoſal, to which ſo lately they refuſed to liſten. That the Emperor will conclude a ſeparate treaty in a very ſhort time cannot now be doubted.

The French funds have riſen very much. They were on the 3d 46¼.

January 19.

By the cartel which arrived here yeſterday from Nantes, intelligence is received that a general illumination took place throughout France on the evening previous to her ſailing, on account of a peace ſaid to have been effected between the Auſtrians and French.

PROCLAMATION

Of his Imperial Majeſty, the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, &c.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented by many ſubjects of Ruſſia that large ſums of money are due to them from Engliſh merchants reſident in Ruſſia, and that payment of ſuch debts cannot be obtained; his Imperial Majeſty's College of Commerce at St. Peterſburgh, by virtue of powers veſted in them for the purpoſe of promoting an adjuſtment and liquidation of the debts due to the Ruſſian merchants, have appointed and ordained an eſpecial commiſſion, or board of commiſſioners, for managing Engliſh property, and they direct the ſaid board to be conſtituted, and their operations and proceedings to be guided by the following regulations;—

I. *It ſhall conſiſt of two Ruſſian, two Engliſh, and two merchants of other nations, all of whom ſhall be men of known good character, and the Engliſh ſhall be choſen or ſelected by the Engliſh merchants to whom ſhall be added one of the members of the Imperial College of Commerce in St. Peterſburgh.*

II. *All matters that come under their cognizance, ſhall be adjuſted conformably to the accuſtomed rules and eſtabliſhed uſage in trade; they are to decide among themſelves, by a majority of votes, upon matters of diſcuſſion; but in caſe of any points involving the intereſts of the Ruſſian commerce, the opinion of his Imperial majeſty's counſellor of the College of Commerce is to ſupercede the majority of votes, ſubject, however, to the concurrence of the College of Commerce.*

III. *Every Britiſh merchant reſident in Ruſſia, without excepting ſuch as have ſubſcribed themſelves viſitors, ſhall deliver to the commiſſioners, in writing, a ſtatement of all the balances of accounts in their books, and a ſchedule of effects and goods in their poſſeſſion, and they ſhall, when required, deliver to the commiſſioners their books of accounts out of their counting houſes.*

IV. *Every Ruſſian ſubject, who has any claim or demand upon an Engliſhman, of whatever nature or kind it may be, or who is indebted to a Britiſh ſubject, ſhall tranſmit an account of the particulars of ſuch debts or claims, to the commiſſioners, within four months from the publication of this ordinance, in the newſpapers, and in default thereof, the commiſſioners are not to take cognizance of any claims after that period.*

V. *The commiſſioners are to diſpoſe of all Engliſh effects now ſequeſtered, and to receive all balances of accounts, and to bring the whole into one general maſs.**

VI. *The Ruſſian ſubjects ſhall receive out of the funds of the Engliſh property (collected as before directed) after admiſſion of the validity and juſtneſs of the claimants an equal dividend upon their reſpective demands, and full ſatisfaction.*

VII. *In caſe the fund of Engliſh property does not prove adequate to the demands of the Ruſſian creditors; or that there ſhall remain a ſurplus then the reſult ſhall be communicated to the College of Commerce at St. Peterſburgh.*

VIII. *The commiſſioners ſhall not be accountable or reſponſible for their deciſions, nor ſhall there be any appeal from their determinations, either by petition or in any other way, on any account whatever.*

IX. *To defray the expence and management of the board of commiſſioners, and for the ſalary of their clerks and agents, both debtors and creditors ſhall allow them one half per cent. upon the amount of the reſpective ſums brought under their conſideration.*

St. Peterſburgh, the 17th. Nov. 1800.

* Similar to a bankrupt's effects.

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All ſurmiſe as to the northern league is now at reſt. The queſtion is completely decided, and in conſequence the following proclamation has been publiſhed:

At the Court of St. James's, January 14, 1801,

PRESENT,

The King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas his majeſty has received advice, that a large number of veſſels belonging to his majeſty's ſubjects, have been and are detained in the ports of Ruſſia, and that the Britiſh ſailors navigating the ſame have been and now are detained as priſoners, in different parts of Ruſſia; and alſo, that during the continuance of theſe proceedings a confederacy, of a hoſtile nature, againſt the juſt rights and in-

tereſt of his majeſty and his dominions has been entered into with the court of St. Peterſburgh by the courts of Denmark and Sweden reſpectively, his majeſty, with the advice of his privy council, is thereupon pleaſed to order, as it is hereby ordered, that no ſhips or veſſels belonging to any of his majeſty's ſubjects, be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Ruſſia, Denmark or Sweden, until further order, and his majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that a general embargo or ſtop be made of all Ruſſian, Daniſh and Swediſh ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, now within or which hereafter ſhall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within the united kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, together with all perſons and effects on board the ſaid ſhips and veſſels, but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the ſaid ſhips and veſſe s, ſo that no damage or embezlement whatever be ſuſtained.

And the right honorable the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury, and the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, and the lords warden of the cinque ports are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKNER.

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ORDER OF COUNCIL.

At the Court at the Queen's Houſe, the 16th of Jan. 1801, preſent the King's moſt excel ent majeſty in council.

Whereas his majeſty has received advice that a large number of veſſels belonging to his majeſty's ſubjects, have been a d are detained in the ports of Ruſſia, ard that the property of his majeſty's ſubjects in Ruſſia has by virtue of ſeveral orders and decrees of the Ruſſian government, p rticularly one bearing date the 29th Nov. laſt O. S. (correſponding with the 10th Dec. N. S.) being ſeized and directed to be applied in violation of the principles of juſtice, and of the rights of the ſeveral perſons intereſted therein; his majeſty, with the advice of his privy council, is thereupon pleaſed to order, as it is hereby ordered, that no bill drawn ſince the ſaid 29th of November laſt, O. S. (correſponding with the 10th D cember, N. S.) by or on behalf of any perſons, being ſubjects of or reſiding in the d m nions of the Emperor of Ruſſia, ſhall be accepted, or paid without licence from one his majeſty's principle ſecretaries of ſtate firſt had in that behalf, until further ſignification of his majeſty's pleaſure, or until proviſion ſhall be made in reſpect thereof by act of parliament; whereof all perſons concerned are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. W. FAWKNER.

January 20.

On Friday the Magœra frigate arrived at Torbay, with diſpatches to Earl St. Vincent, from Sir Henry Hervey, commanding the fleet off Breſt, ſtating that the combined fleet, amounting to fifty two ſail, were completely ready for ſea. On Thurſday laſt ten ſail of the line made a movement ſeemingly with an intention to put to ſea, but our fleet appearing, the enemy put into a bay cloſe to Breſt. All accounts from France agree that conſiderable efforts are making to prepare the navy for action in as great force as the means of the Republic will permit. It does not appear probable, however, that the enemy will yet come out to venture an engagement. They will keep our ſquadrons on the alert, and perhaps endeavor to ſend out detached parties on particular expeditions. As ſoon as the fate of the Continent is fixed, the French will diſcover the mode of attack they propoſe to employ againſt this country.

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The letters from the outports mention that ſeveral ſhips of war have ſailed with orders to take and bring in ſuch Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels as they meet with. No letters of Marque, however, have yet been iſſued, though a great number of applications have been made. Perhaps Miniſters may entertain the hope that the embargo which they have laid upon the ſhips of the Northern Powers may bring them to views of peace. But ſurely Demark and Sweden, in entering into the league of armed confederacy, muſt have been aware that this county had the means of attacking their commmerce.

We underſtand, however, that Miniſters are mediating the acquiſition of great indemnities for the expence of the new war, in the capture of the little poſſeſſions of the Danes in the Weſt Indies. General Maitland, it is ſaid, is to be ſet out with a military force to perform this untaking.

—

Should hoſtilities actually take place between us and the three Northern Powers, our trade with Hamburgh will be cut off, although the communication with Cuxhaven may remain. If batteries be erected by the Danes along the ſide of the Elbe, it will be impoſſible for our veſſels to navigate the river.

—

Government, it is ſaid is taking meaſures for the eſtabliſhment of four packet boats at Graveſend, two of which are intended to paſs between that place and Calais, and two are intended for Holland.—They are all to be under a neutral flag.

We have heard it frequently aſſerted, that America, whether Jefferſon or Adams ſucceed to the preſidentſhip, will concur with the other powers of Europe in aſſerting the principles on which the northern confederacy is founded, and it will reſiſt the ſearch of neutral veſſels. We hope this opinion is unfounded. Tho' the acceſſion of America to a league now r cognized to be hoſtile, might be attended with much inconvenience to England, the people of the United States would not be without a ſhare of the miſchief. America might at leaſt deprive us of at leaſt part of that ſupply of grain which our neceſſities require, but ſhe would deprive herſelf of a market for her commodity.—America might augment our diſtreſs by cutting off the ſupply of proviſion which ſhe ſends to our Weſt India Iſlands, and compelling us to ſend them ourſelves, tho' it would not be eaſy by any prohibition to do ſo effectually againſt the temptation of high price and great gain. Her trade, on the other hand, would be annoyed by our navy, and her progreſs to wealth retarded by the ſhocks of premature and unſeaſonable war. Nevertheleſs, we know that the obſtruction which the commerce of the U. States receives from our cruizers, and the moleſtation occaſioned by too vigorous an application of the claim, and not a very civil exerciſe of the right of ſearch has created us many enemies; and it would be very proper to take care that this right ſhould not be reſorted to but when neceſſary, and never to ſeek a pretence for capture. It exiſts as a right conducive to our ſelf-defence, not as a captious regulation to afford booty.

PORTSMOUTH, January 18.

Sailed his majeſty's ſhip Jaſon, Brilliant, Hazard, Bever Snake and Harpy, and the Antilope revenue cutter, and the Royal William's tenders Ant and Advice, to bring in all Danes, Swedes and Ruſſians, that hey could meet. The Ant has ſent a Dane, from Dieppe to Mogadore with tobacco.

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DOVER, January 18.

Many of his Majeſty's Cruizers have paſſed this day, to cruize to the weſtward, to intiercept the Ruſſian, Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels, freſh orders having been received to bring them in: and this afternoon three Daniſh veſſels, have been ſent in by different cruizers; and there is great reaſon to believe that our harbor will in a veſhort time be filled with ſhips belonging to the above nations.

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STRASBURG, December 25.

It is no longer doubtful but that the Archduke Charles will ſet out from Bohemia from the head quarters of the Auſtrian army. On the 17th of December he paſſed by Lintz. His firſt order was not to break down the bridges of the Danube at Lintz, and other places, as was beginning to be done. This gave at firſt a ray of hope of peace. Soon that hope encreaſed. It appears that in calling prince Charles into action, the Emperor was determined to make peace. No doubt upon that condition alone, has the prince conſented to accept the command. A letter from the head quarters of Moreau, ſays poſitively that propoſitions of peace have been made on the part of the Emperor, and they were ſuch as he did not think it his duty to reject; that in conſequence peace was negotiating at the camp, and that the greateſt joy prevailed there.

Letters from Nuremberg ſtate, that the corps of Klenau and Simbſchen have joined, and reſumed the defenſive. There has been a very warm engagement at Reichenſchwang, between Herſpruck and Lauf. Angereau has had, for ſome days, his head quarters at Henogen-Aurach, near Erlangen. General Waulger, commanding the van-guard, attacked the enemy at Lauf, and forced them to retreat after an obſtinate battle. Simbſchien and Klenau are ſtill in the Upper Palatinate. their left at Neumark, their centre at Herſpruck, and their right at Auerbuch.

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Bulletin of the official Journal L'Moniteur.

PARIS, January 2.

Government this evening received very important diſpatches from the army of the Rhine. The time at which they arrived, and their length, render it impoſſible for us to ſend off the number of this day to the departments; but theſe diſpatches are of ſo intereſting a nature that we think it our duty to give a ſhort notice of them to ſuch of our ſubſcribers as do not reſide in Paris, that they may participate in the happy intelligence as early as poſſible. It is as follows:

"The general of diviſion Deſolles, chief of the ſtaff of the army of the Rhine, in a letter addreſſed to the miniſter at war, dated Dec. 25, head quarters at Steyer, announces that general Lecorbe has made four or five hundred priſoners, and that general Richepanſe had entered Steyer, where the enemy abandoned 17 pieces of cannon, and nearly four thouſand priſoners, &c.

"W[illegible]ave every where found immenſe m[illegible]zines; the loſs of the enemy in ammuni[illegible]n and baggage is prodigious. At Lint[illegible]ve found 10,000 bbls. of wheat and 25,0[illegible]o ſacks of oats. We are marching again[illegible] Erlach, and every thing announces the Auſtrians are going to rally themſelves on the Traſen, and perhaps under the walls of Vienna.

"In ſecond letter of the 26th ult. dated alſo from Steyer, general Deſſolles informs the miniſter at war, that the Archduke Charles had propoſed to Gen. Moreau an Armiſtice, announcing to him that the Emperor was to ſend (*envoyit*) a courier to Count Cobentzel with orders to ſign a peace.

"The character of the Archduke Charles and his well kn wn good faith were ſure pledges of the Emperor's deſire to terminate the war. He is beſides forced to this meaſure by the deplorable ſtate of his army, which have loſt in 20 days 70 leagues of ground, 25000 priſoners, 12 or 15,000 killed or wounded, 140 pieces of cannon, and immenſe magazines, was no longer able to keep our army from conquering all Auſtria, and dictating laws to the Emperor himſelf, even in his capital.

"The commander in chief in accepting the armiſtice, thought, that to ſtop amidſt the moſt brilliant victories, was conforming to that character of moderation by which the chief conſul has made himſelf known to all Europe.

"The armiſtice was ſigned at Steyer, Dec. 15, it contains 17 articles, the proviſions of which are of ſuch a nature, that they will enable us, even if it ſhould be broken, to recommence the war with great advantages, and particularly with great ſecurity.

"The enemy, as a guarantee of the armiſtice, give up to the French army the forts of Kufſtein, Scharnitz and other permanent points of fortification in the Tyrol, the defiles of Feintlermunz and Naudert, and other fortified points in the country of the Tyrol; and in the laſt places the fortreſs of Wurtzburg in Franconia, and Braunau in the circle of Bavaria."

Alexandria Advertiser.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

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Appointments by Authority.

JAMES MADISON, jun. Eſq. of Virginia, Secretary of State.

HENRY DEARBORN, Eſq. of the Diſtrict of Maine, Secretary of War.

LEVI LINCOLN, Eſq. of Maſſachuſetts, Attorney General of the United States.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, Eſq. of New-York, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

The Senate concurred unanimouſly in the above appointments. After which, a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Baldwin, were inſtructed to wait upon the Preſident, to know whether he had any further communication, to make. Having waited upon him, they made report that the Preſident had no further communications to make. Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Six young Negroes,

From 10 to 20 years of age, for which caſh and a liberal price will be given.

Enquire of the Printers.

March 6, 1aw3t‡

For Freight or Charter,

The fast sailing schooner

ELIZABETH,

James Allen, master.

For terms apply to the captain on board, at Hepburn & Dundas's wharf, or to

ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.

February 27. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

In addition to their former stock, a supply of the following GOODS:

Brussells and Scotch Carpeting—Hearth Rugs,
Furniture Calicoes,
Cassimeres,
Handsome Register Stoves, with Steel Fenders,
Shovels and Tongs,
A handsome assortment of London bound Ledgers and Journals, Waste Books, Bill and Bank Books, &c.
Gentlemens' fashionable Hats,
Do. Dressing Cases complete,
A handsome assortment of Japann'd and Silver Ware—elegant Tea Boards, Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Coasters, Tea and Coffee Urns,
Plate Warmers,
Pebble Watch Seals and Gold Chains.

February 28. d

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of March next, WILL BE SOLD, *if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of* Roger West, *deceased,*

All the Household and Kitchen furniture; about twenty head of cattle; a young stallion three years old in May or June next; a very good riding horse and some other horses; four or five Negroes, none of whom are old. Nine months credit will be given on all sums above 15 dollars, giving bond with approved security, all sums of 15 dollars, and under, cash must be paid.

And at the same time some young NEGROES will be hired.

All persons having claims against the estate, are desired to bring them forward properly proved; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

An Overseer is wanted to take charge of the plantation—any person inclinable to undertake it will make speedy appplication.

RICHARD CONWAY, *Ex'or.*

February 24. d

A WATCH LOST.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost on the road from Geo. Town to Alexandria, on the Maryland side, or in Alexandria, on Wednesday last, a fashionable made silver watch, without a chain; part of the dial plate broke off, on which were the figures 5 and 6—makers name supposed to be Geo. Disher, London. Whoever returns it, or gives information to the subscriber, so that it may be recovered, shall receive the above reward. ☞ *Watch makers, if offered to them for sale, are desired to stop it.*

Wm. F. GIRD,
Clock and Watch Maker.

King-street, March 6. d3t‡

☞ *An active lad will be taken as an Apprentice at this Office.*

On THURSDAY the 12th day of March, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed for sale, at the plantation whereon I now dwell,

All the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Household Furniture the property of Samuel Bowling, deceased. Six months credit will be given for all sums above six pounds, giving bond with approved security; and all sums under six pounds cash must be paid.

All persons having claims against the estate are desired to bring them in properly proved; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

MARIAM BOWLING, Adm'x.

March 5. 3t

At the death of the late Col. Fitzgerald, there were standing in his name upon the books of the Bank of Alexandria five shares, the certificates of these shares were either lost or mislaid by him, they have not come to the hands of his executors; the numbers are 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238. The certificates were granted to James Gillies, March 28th, 1793, and by different transfers at the bank were vested in Col. Fitzgerald. No person can derive any advantage from holding these certificates until a regular transfer be made at the bank, which now can only be done by the executors. Any person who can or will give any information respecting them will greatly oblige

THOS. A. DIGGS, } *Ex'ors.*
JAMES KEITH, }

February 27. eo3t

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared on that part of the capital stock of the company which is now paid. Payable to the stockholders, or to their order, in ten days from this date.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.

January 31. eo(2)

FOR SALE,

The large three story Brick WAREHOUSE, with the two story frame one adjoining, on the next lot to the north-east corner of King-street.

For size, strength, convenience and goodness of stand, this property is certainly the best in town. For terms, apply ni Baltimore to Messrs. *Martin & Jauffret,* and in Alexandria to the subscriber:

Who will Rent

The three story brick Warehouse adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

February 2. eo3m

FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,
Hard Soap by the box,
Also, a few boxes of crown or shaving Soap,
Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,
Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,
Tobacco in kegs.

☞ *Cash given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.*

1st mo. 26. eo2m

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

Mount-Vernon Fishery.

THE public are informed that the report of the fishery being rented is a mistake, the parties who were to have rented it having withdrawn from the bargain. Fish will be sold from the seine as cheap at this landing as at any on the river, and every exertion used to accommodate customers. The roads leading to this fishery are very direct and will be kept in good order for the accommodation of waggoners.

March 5. d6t‡

KNIGHT of MALTA

AND

YOUNG GIFT.

THESE celebrated JACKS are so well known as to render a description unnecessary; suffice it to say, they are superior to any in the United States, as they were imported and from them have sprung most of those now in the country.

They will cover at *Eight Dollars* the season and *Half a Dollar* to the groom.

Good pasturage gratis.

Mount-Vernon, March 5. d6t

The high bred imported Horse

PUNCH,

Will cover mares this season at William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run, between George-Town and Alexandria, at *Twenty Dollars* each mare, and *One Dollar* for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate from sir John Lad, bart. the original of which may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

This is to certify that Punch was got by King Herod, his dam by old Marske, grand dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great grand dam by Crab, great great great grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—This horse was my property and sold Wm. Powers.

JOHN LAD.

Witness—*Thomas Bullock.*

N. B. He won forty two different plates, besides matches and sweepstakes, while in the possession of sir John Lad, bart.

Good grass for mares at half a dollar per week, and every attention paid them, but not liable for accidents or escapes.

The money to be paid at the time of covering or before the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM POWERS.

February 24. d

For Sale, or to be Leased,

In the City of Washington, and possession given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the nearest dwelling on the south of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house are well situated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the west, as well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch. The house contains 10 convenient rooms, exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

John & J. H. Tucker

HAVE FOR SALE;

At their Store, corner of King and Union Streets,

Turk's Island and Liverpool } SALT,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugars,
Coffee and Molasses,
Fresh Raisins and Spices,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, } TEAS,
Madeira, Sherry, St. Lucar, Malaga, Claret, } WINES,
Old Brandy,
Spirits, Whiskey, &c.
Wool and Cotton Cards,
10d, 12d, and 20d Nails,

With a general assortment of Carpenters' and Farmers' Tools.

Also—A few trunks of fine Muslin, Irish Linen, and German Stripes, which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce.

☞ *Cash given for White Beans and Peas.*

March 3. eo12t

WILLAM OXLEY & Co.

At their WHOLESALE

Woollen, Linen and Cotton

WAREHOUSE,

Prince street, (formerly occupied by Mr. W. I Hall)—*Have for sale,*

A variety of seasonable GOODS which they will dispose of low for cash or produce. A liberal credit will be given to those who apply well recommended.

February 24. eo3w

Property for Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres of excellent *FARMING LAND,* lying in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles from Leesburg, and one mile from the turnpike road leading from thence to Snicker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelson.

A HOUSE and LOT in Leesburg, possessed by Mr. Dawson, merchant.

A HOUSE and LOT eligibly situated, in Fairfax-street, Alexandria, in the possession of Mr. Charles Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on which are built a strong and commodious brick dwelling house and a kitchen, stable and granery—in the occupancy of Mr. Esme Smock. This messuage, from its vicinity to the creek and other local properties, is well calculated for a person in the grain or tobacco business.

If the two first mentioned properties are not previously disposed of by private bargain, they will be exposed to public sale at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leesburg, on the 9th day of March next, being the first day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to Mr. Thomas Harrison, Dumfries, or to

COLIN AULD,

Cameron-street, Alexandria.

February 2. mw&ftf

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.